New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Beekman-st., and 121 Broadway.
Harper Weekly Telegraph Office—No. 11 Wall-street.

From Washington.

THE CASE OF THOMPSON, THE INDIAN AGENT—THE PROPOSED TERRITORY OF ARIZONIA, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 3.

This morning the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, governed by decisions of the Supreme Court, refused the prayer of RICHARD W. THOMPSON for a writ of mandamus, to be directed to the Secretary of the Treasury, commanding him to comply with the act of Congress appropriating $40,508 for services rendered by him (THOMPSON) to the Menominee Indians. Mr. THOMPSON charges, in his memorial, that Secretary GUTHRIE caused the case to be referred to the Attorney-General on certain questions which did not constitutionally and legitimately enter into the matter; that the President had informed him (THOMPSON) that the money could not be paid unless the consent of the Menominee Indians was freely given, and that the law of Congress was not in compliance with the memorial of these Indians.

The House Committee on Territories have been unable, so far, to decide in reference to the bill giving a Territorial Government to Arizonia. It will be decided at their next meeting, which is on Tuesday next.

The reports that *General* CASS is to be Secretary of State under Mr. BUCHANAN are untrue. We learn from excellent authority that he has been offered the position, but declined accepting it.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT—THE WIFE OF JUDGE DANIELS BURNT TO DEATH—MAILS FOR CENTRAL AMERICA, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 4.

A shocking accident occurred here last night, the wife of Judge DANIELS, of the Supreme Court, having been burnt to death. Mrs. DANIELS had repaired to her sleeping room and commenced disrobing preparatory to retiring for the night, when, being very near-sighted, she did not perceive a candle that was standing on the hearth, or the flames which communicated to her clothes, until they completely enveloped her. She then ran from the room shrieking for assistance. Her motion of course only added to the strength of the flames, and before any effectual assistance could be rendered she was so shockingly burnt that she died after eight hours of suffering. She was an estimable lady, about thirty-five years of age, a daughter of the late Dr. HARRIS, of Philadelphia, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Navy, and leaves two children, the youngest about six month's old. Her terrible death has caused much regret among a large circle of friends and the community at large, and much sympathy is felt on all hands for the Judge at his bereavement.

The steamer *Columbus* will hereafter convey the mails from Panama to Punta Arenas, La Union, Acajutla, and San José de Guatemala, leaving Panama immediately on the arrival of the mail from New-York. A mail will go by the *Illinois* to-morrow. Single rate of letter postage, twenty cents, prepaid, which pays to destination.

Hon. JOHN APPLETON, of Maine, has arrived here. His coming is presumed to have reference to the conduct of the official organ under BUCHANAN.

Matters at Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 3.

The members of the Legislature are arriving slowly. HENRY A. PRESCOTT, R. H. SHERMAN, and others who have been named for the Speakership, are here.

President KING, of Columbia College, a brother of the Governor, and General RUFUS KING, of Milwaukee, a son of the Governor, are here.

Various candidates for the Clerkship are also on hand.

From Boston.

CONVICTION OF TUCKERMAN, THE RAILROAD DEFAULTER.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 3.

This afternoon, after about six hours' deliberation, the Jury in the case of WM. S. TUCKERMAN, charged with defrauding the Eastern Railroad Corporation, rendered a verdict of guilty. Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, counsel for the defendant, immediately filed a bill of exceptions on certain points of the trial, which will be argued before the final disposition of the case. TUCKERMAN remains at large on bail. The present verdict was for appropriating $5,000. Numerous other indictments are pending against him.

THE CONDITION OF SENATOR SUMNER.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 4.

The *Chronicle* of to-morrow morning will contain a statement, direct from Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, that, in consequence of the urgent request of his physician, he will not leave for Washington to-morrow, as he intended. His physician states that his nervous system is morbidly sensitive, and the greatest caution is necessary, although his strength is surely, but slowly, recovering.

THE SNOW-STORM AND TRAVEL EASTWARD.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 4.

About a foot of snow fell here during yesterday and last night, and it is considerably drifted. All the steamboat trains from New-York, to-day, were late.

Shocking Murder in Ohio.

GALLIA, O., Saturday, Jan. 3.

A gentleman, by the name of GAONHART, was murdered on the 2d inst., near the edge of this town. He had started to attend a party, and fifteen minutes after he had left was discovered in the road dead, with two desperate wounds in his head. Suspicion is fixed upon a man by the name of STARR. Jealousy is assigned as the cause for the commission of the murder. STARR has fled, and five hundred dollars is offered for his arrest. It is supposed he will endeavor to make his way to California.

News by the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 4.

Mobile papers of Sunday last are received. Two New-Orleans mails are overdue.

Some frame stores and dwellings, on the corner of King and Broad streets, Charleston, were destroyed by fire on Friday. The loss was not extensive.

A man named SHIVE, his wife and two children, were murdered on Indian River, Florida, and their house was subsequently burned. It is supposed to have been done by Indians.

The Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 4.

The imports of Foreign Goods at the port of Boston, for the week ending Jan. 2, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$97,050	Hides	$194,523
Iron and Steel	32,580	Linseed	51,782
Coffee	46,107	Gunny Cl'h and B's.	57,960
Sugar and Molasses	47,350	Other articles	201,173
Copper Ore	81,127		
Total			$664,069

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 3.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania Fives, 82; Reading Railroad, 44½; Long Island Railroad, 13¾; Morris Canal, 15¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 48.

Rev. Dr. GILLETT preached his annual sermon to young men last evening. Rev. Dr. DEWITT preached his eleventh annual sermon to young men at the same hour, in his church in Bedford-street.

FROM KANSAS TO ST. LOUIS.

An Overland Stage ride through Missouri.

NOTES BY THE WAY—ALTERED TONE OF THE BORDER POPULATION—THE RETIRING FILLIBUSTERS—COOL TITUS AND COOL BUFORD—STAGE ADVENTURES, ETC.—KANSAS CITY TO INDEPENDENCE.

As many prospective emigrants to Kansas are hesitating whether to tempt the hardships of the stage route during January and February, or await the reopening of the Missouri River, I have thought that some notes of a recent pilgrimage by the former road, might not prove unacceptable to the readers of the TIMES. As the trip, moreover, gave me an opportunity to study the present temper of a people who have recently earned for themselves an unenviable notoriety as wholesale violators of Constitutional and State laws, it may be that a narrative of some of its incidents will serve a still further purpose of enlightenment.

In company with a great many others, I had intended to get to St. Louis by water before the closing of the river; but Winter frustrated all these prudential plans by hastening his arrival—usually in that region hesitating and tardy—and when I reached Kansas City, I found the river running thick with ice, and no steamboat up except the *Australia*, which was reported on a sandbar near the new town of Quindaro. The Missouri, too, was *gorged* a few miles below, and it needed but a slight knowledge of the ways of the great river, to demonstrate that navigation for the year 1856 was closed.

The crowd at Kansas City was immense. Tardy residents of Kansas, eastward bound on a Winter visit to anxious friends; sharp speculators, fresh from the land sales at Fort Leavenworth, and hastening home to report loans at forty per cent. or purchases even more profitable, and disheartened fillibusters, more anxious to bid adieu to Kansas than they had been to hail it a few months since,—all were headed abruptly off by the cold-hearted weather-king and forced to realise the painful conviction that a tedious trip by land, at a very considerable increase of expense, was their only alternative for the lost opportunity of a steamboat ride down the Missouri.

Among the fillibusters, the most noteworthy were "the gallant Floridian," as the friends of Colonel TITUS love to call him, and the father of Southern Emigrant Aid-ism—Major BUFORD. Every evil is intermingled with good, and amidst all the vexations attending my several days' sojourn at the "American Hotel," (now purged of Abolitionism, of course,) was a very good opportunity for observing the altered attitude in which radical men of the opposite political parties stood to each other, from that of a few short weeks ago. Here, at dinner, might be seen the (to me) strange spectacle of TITUS, BUFORD, and others of like kidney, mixed freely in with Gov. ROBINSON, Lieutenant-Governor ROBERTS, and that same obnoxious Colonel ELDRIDGE, who, in June last, was forced to sell this very hotel to its present proprietor, on pain of having it demolished, as was done to the "Eldridge House," in Lawrence!—and no person, not knowing the strange history of the past year, would, for an instant, suppose that these were the men who had arrayed their respective parties against each other in deadly conflict, and whose grand aim it had seemed to be to take each other's lives! And, strangest of all did it seem, to see TITUS send round his champagne bottle to those who had held him prisoner in Lawrence, when it was doubtful whether there was strength enough among the Free-State leaders to save him from the vengeance of the outraged citizens; and, forgetful of the object of his expedition, pledge them, in the toast—"Kansas, a Free State!"

TITUS, too, amused me in other ways. When he first came, he had his company, a hundred strong, on the other side of the Kansas River. The Sheriff undertook to serve a process on him for a debt contracted by one of his men. But the burly Floridian knew his latitude too well. He exploded upon the officer a series of the most energetic expletives I remember having heard; assuring him that he was a fillibuster, and no man should molest his "person;" that he had men enough at hand to turn their d—d town bottom-side-up in two minutes; and that the Almighty himself had not the power to put him in durance! Of course, after so forcible a definition of his position, the Sheriff meekly withdrew; and the "champion of law-and-order" had achieved a characteristic triumph.

TITUS, however, is said not to be destitute of good points; and certainly, with his burly form cased in a military suit, his red cheeks and glowing eyes shaded by his Magyar hat, plume *à la Kossuth*, he presents a figure by no means displeasing to the romantic vision.

And, amidst all these little incidents, what was the temper of the citizens of Kansas City? A little while since, and the last decidedly Free-State residents had notice to quit; and now, no inducement was too great to offer to secure their stay. In the same town where he was so lately denied to live and hold property, Col. ELDRIDGE was received with the most marked respect. Compliments were showered upon him—favors urged on his acceptance—every attention bestowed that an honored citizen could expect after a regretted absence!

I dwell upon these trifles, because they seem to me encouraging omens of a peace that will endure.

All this time, of course, the crowd was thinning out. Every team procurable was chartered for Jefferson City, and those not lucky enough to get teams, contented themselves with entering their names on the stage-bill, for several days in advance. Having made some business for myself *ad interim*, I delayed till the rush was over. I had heard horrible tales of the manner in which "through passengers," along the line, were jostled aside and made to lose their seats by other "through passengers," who had lost their own in the same way, and I was willing to wait till the path was somewhat clear. And finally, one Thursday, Mr. W. and myself received the gratifying assurance from the stage-agent that the crowd was over, and a guarantee that we could now proceed without delay or risk of rest. Kansas City, he assured us, was the head of the stage-route, and no persons taking the coach at any other point, could interfere with our seats. So, about 2 o'clock Friday morning, beneath a bright moonlight, and breathing a pure wintry air, we packed ourselves, with two more unfortunates, into a mud-wagon at the door of the "American Hotel," and were ridded off moderately on our way.

The river, I should have mentioned, had risen sufficiently to take the *Australia* off her sandbar, and enable her to reach Kansas City, where, I suppose, she still lies. At all events, she was one of the last objects I remember seeing in that town, for the gay officers had given a ball in her, and she was shining in all the glory of lamp light as we passed by. Our driver had been a guest there; and if soon became evident that his temper had been in no wise improved by the patronage he had bestowed on the bar. He showed himself to be on bad terms with his team; which I consider, always, a highly suspicious circumstance in a driver. However, he scolded and swore them along, and in about an hour took us into Westport—a drive of four miles. There was a mail to be changed, and while this was doing, the driver betook himself to the office of the "Harris House," and became comfortable. He had given us no intimation of any delay, and we kept our seats till cold feet and impatience drove us out. After about half an hour, I followed him into the house, and was greatly edified at seeing seven men, with every appearance of having been roused from half-finished slumbers, preparing to join us in our wagon, which, at the outside, had a capability for only eight. Here, then, were eleven passengers to be provided for, besides a pile of baggage fully proportioned to the size of the crowd.

Some little altercation between the driver and these new men, and between said men and the stage clerk, indicated to me that the difficulty I foresaw was not entirely invisible to others. Hence, I considered that sound policy demanded of me to reunite my seat in the wagon, which was done, not much too soon; for presently on came the driver and his new patrons, and the trunks on the shoulders of several ragged negroes. What should be done? Presently the driver raised a curtain and said, "The Kansas City passengers must stay over till to-morrow!"

We had partly anticipated this, but were resolved to maintain our rights. We replied that the seats were ours, and we should keep them. He rejoined by swearing. Finally he bade us get out till he could put in the mail. We respectfully declined being caught with any such chaff, and sat still.

The driver swore.

We exhorted him to keep cool, (we were more—quite *cold*,) and stated that our contract with the stage agent gave us a right to our seats.

The driver said *he* was an agent, and swore.

We said we should keep our seats.

He swore he would take off his team, and take another wagon.

We doubted, and sat still.

Finally, he and the new men retired into the house, discomfited; and, after another half hour of tedious delay, a lumber wagon drove up, the baggage and part of the passengers loaded in, the rest took seats with us, and on we started for Independence.

This twelve miles, over a rough, hilly road, we accomplished in about three hours. Arrived there, we found a beautiful town, a fine hotel—the Nolan House—and a good breakfast. This discussed, we were carefully packed into one of the best coaches I ever saw, and, with a capital team and driver, off we went again for Lexington.

Kansas Prospects—Returned Emigrants.

From the Milwaukie Sentinel.

We had the pleasure, yesterday, of greeting our old friend, E. G. ROSS, for a long time foreman in our office, and who went out to Kansas with a party from this city. Mr. ROSS has been through all the troubles in the Territory, and borne his full share, with the other settlers, in the gallant stand made for Freedom there. He is now, with his brother, publishing the *Kansas Tribune*, at Topeka, the Free-State capital, and a part of his business here is to obtain subscribers to his excellent paper. We trust that he will be successful.

Mr. ROSS informs us that the two Legislatures are to meet in about a fortnight, at Lecompton and Topeka, but no collision is anticipated between the hostile parties. He thinks it probable that the Bogus Legislature will adopt a State Constitution, and submit it to the people; but unless the test oath are repealed, and all idea of enforcing the bogus laws given up, the Free-State settlers will have nothing to do with the matter.

Mr. ROSS states that in coming through Missouri, he found the feeling very general that the attempt to make Kansas a Slave State must be given up. In this connection we have the following from the Lawrence *Herald of Freedom*:

A gentleman who has spent a greater portion of his life on the western borders of Missouri, who is familiar with the entire working of the institution of Slavery, and who is at this time a heavy slaveholder, assured us the other day, that the property holders in that State, who have been compelled to pay the expenses of those marauding expeditions into Kansas, have fully determined to array themselves, with all the power they can command, against further interference by the people of that State, with the institutions of Kansas. *He said the day had gone by when there was even a hope of making Kansas a Slave State.* "Every intelligent person, who knows the true state of affairs," said he, "knows this to be the case." He claimed that BYRON WALLOW and ATCHISON might continue to bluster, but it left to themselves, instead of hurting others, like Col. BENTON's bull, they would kill themselves "spinning."

Already many persons in Missouri, who apprehended all was lost if Kansas could not be made a Slave State, are preparing to leave with their slaves for Texas. This is but the natural effect of the foolish statements of the demagogues of Missouri, who said "Slave labor would be valueless if Kansas was an Abolition State." The assertion of any man that Missouri would be a Free State in ten years, if Kansas should be a Free State, has done more to make it such than all the action of the Northern men combined.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States mail steamer *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, from New-Orleans via Havana, arrived yesterday, having left the latter place on the 30th.

The holidays were passing very quietly. The Opera Troupe with LA GRANGE at the head had completely captivated the Habaneros, and none of them more so than Miss PHILLIPS, who has made a great impression. They feel fully satisfied with their reception.

The United States steamer *Wabash*, Commander ENGLE, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore PAULDING, arrived at Havana from Aspinwall on the morning of the 26th, officers and crew all well. She would leave for New-York in a few days. The English brig of war, *Atalanta*, also arrived on the 29th.

On the 30th, about ten miles from Havana, passed a French propeller bound in. On the 31st, lat. 37° 35', lon. 72° 40', exchanged signals with bark *Byron*, of Bath, bound to the northward. Jan. 2, lat. 35° 40', lon. 74° 43', exchanged signals with bark *West Wind*, bound to the northward. Jan. 3, lat. 39°, lon. 73° 55', passed steamship *Philadelphia*, bound to the southward.

There has been very little business transacted during the holidays. Sugar quotations remain unaltered. Stock on hand, 40,000 old. Exchange on New-York, 6¼@7 ⅜ cent. discount; London, 4¾@5 premium, for 60 days, sight. Weather good, health do.

ATROCITIES DURING THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS—GREAT SUCCESS OF THE LA GRANGE TROUPE—BUSINESS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

HAVANA, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1856.

Among the atrocities of our Christmas festal days, I have to note one of the thousand which have occurred. A clerk of one of our most respectable houses, a lad of seventeen years, passing from the counting-room to his residence at 8 o'clock in the evening, and almost in the immediate presence of a watchman, and one of our *guarda civiles*, was assaulted by three negroes—one of them making a blow with a razor at the throat of the boy, which was avoided by a desperate exertion, and the left arm, just below the shoulder, cut through the muscular form to the bone. The singular features in this case, derive from the quiet and amiably inoffensive nature of the lad, and the public attack in sight of police officials, and no attempt made to arrest the villains. A gentleman, robbed of watch and pocket-book in the cathedral during the solemn ceremonies of *Te Deum* and *Laudamus*, at 12 o'clock Christmas Eve, is a very common matter—and those who go to such places, at such times, should leave their valuables at home.

Part of our feasting season has passed, but we have yet to endure the confusion of New-Year and the bedlam of "King's day," (6th January,) which is the concentration of a twelve months' folly.

Our Opera Company—rather the troupe of MAX MARATZEK,—are taking our favor by storm. Madam LA GRANGE has taken her place in the estimation of our musical dramatic intelligence, quite equal to any artistic talent that has preceded her, although from long association we have precious memories of former stars that have smiled upon us from the boards of the Tacon. "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," and "Barber of Seville," have been given us, of which the first and last seem to have been best received; the patch-work composition of "Traviata" is not calculated to wear well with cultivated tastes, although there is a field for display of artistic power, which has not been lost by Madame LA GRANGE. She has compelled our senses to yield to her influence and her voice,—and we have acknowledged her merit in much more decided terms than is customary with an audience, embracing as much capacity for just appreciation and operatic study as any other, this side of the San Carlos at Naples. Madame LA GRANGE has been called upon the stage to repeat certain passages, several times, and is always bringing down the galleries—and lifting the parquet to the heavens above them. Miss PHILLIPS, who has twice sung in "Il Trovatore," has established herself in the minds of our theatre-going community, as the most accomplished "contralto" that has ever been upon the boards of the Tacon. They wait with impatience to hear her in "Lucrezia Borgia," which we are to have this week. The critics say that Miss PHILLIPS is destined to be the present also—talent of the day; that among thousands of the profession no such power, finish, expression, and voice can be found; that the charm of nature mingles with her art, and without constraint; the crowd rapturous applause. The Tacon is densely filled every night.

The Wabash is home; Commander PAULDING, Esq., and Commodore PAULDING on board. Bulletin exchanged 30th, day of arrival. All well.

No business. Exchange—London, 4¾ to 5 premium; New-York, 6¾ to 7 discount; and New-Orleans, 4¾ to 5 discount. Health good, and weather beyond all praise. As ever, &c.,

Personal.

The pecuniary necessities of the clergy are beginning to be more generally appreciated and supplied. On Thanksgiving Day, a large-hearted oldsettler of Milwaukee, Rev. Dr. TOMS, of Stamford, Conn., received a check of $400 as a Christmas present, from fourteen of his parishioners. The parishioners of Rev. T. E. KEELEY, of the Central Baptist Society in Medford, Mass., surprised him by a visit on New-Year's evening; and, after he had performed the marriage ceremony for two of their number, he was regaled with an impromptu feast. Subsequently, his surprise was increased by the presentation of a silver cake basket to his wife, and a purse of gold to himself.

Mr. PEABODY has, within a few days, made another munificent donation for the benefit of his former fellow-citizen in Danvers, namely:—For the main issuance of the Library of the Institute, $1,000 a year during the remainder of his life. For the establishment of a Branch Library in Danvers, (formerly North Danvers,) the sum of $10,000.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* gives the names of Judge MASTEN and HENRY W. ROGERS, of Buffalo, and HENRY R. MYGATT, Esq., of Oxford, Chenango County, as the gentlemen who united with Ex-Gov. SEWARD and WARD HUNT, Esq., in making a holiday present of $100 each to their old tutor, Hon. DAVID PRENTISS, of Utica.

Prof. JOHN D. PHILBRICK, Superintendent of the Common Schools of Connecticut, and head of the Normal School, has resigned, to accept the place of Superintendent of the Boston Schools.

Obituary.

The Portland *Advertiser* announces the death of Rev. WILLIAM GREGG, at Andover, Me., at the age of 92. He was a settled Minister at Cape Elizabeth more than half a century ago. Mr. GREGG was a descendant from Capt. JAMES GREGG, one of that excellent colony of immigrants, called the Scotch-Irish, which came to this country from the north of Ireland, in the early part of the last century.

ALEXANDER F. WELSH, an efficient, well-known and popular member of the Reserve corps of the Police Department, died, on Friday, of inflammation of the lungs, at his residence, No. 125 Thirty-first-street. His funeral took place at 11 o'clock, Sunday forenoon. His remains were taken to Hudson City, N. J., his native place, for interment.

Lieut. JOHN BROWN, who served as a volunteer in the Mexican war, and received a musket-ball in his breast at Buena Vista, died suddenly of apoplexy a few days since at Alton, Ill.

The North American Convention—Reply to the Card of Mr. A. Stevens.

A card from Mr. AMBROSE STEVENS appears in your paper, stating that the report sent from Syracuse of the proceedings of "the late North American Convention" is that place is in every respect incorrect. As I sent that report, and as I am consequently implicated in the implied charge of falsification, you will, probably permit me to make, through your columns, a statement of facts.

About 11½ o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult., I met Mr. AMBROSE STEVENS in the depôt at Syracuse. He had just arrived from the West, to attend the meeting that had been called at Corinthian Hall at noon of that day. He was the first person I had then seen belonging to that party, in Syracuse, on that day.

I so told him, and hinted at the probability of the meeting being a failure. He replied that he had feared it would be; that it was impossible to get folks to leave home so near New-Year's day; that, however, a small attendance could make no material difference, as the few could speak for the many. I asked him by a direct question, the object of the meeting. He told me just as directly that the object of the meeting was to bring about, in a fair manner, a union of those North Americans who had not gone over with DAY and WALKER last Fall, with the Fillmore American Party, and commenced enlarging upon the benefit it would be to the party. Other conversation, not pertinent to the main point, took place; but I may mention one fact as probably of interest to your party. Mr. STEVENS informed me that *his* advice had been to call the meeting at Albany during the first week of the Legislative session, in order that it might "*strike terror*"—those were his words—into the Republican ranks. I thought at the time, that if Mr. AMBROSE STEVENS, solitary and alone, in the shape of a "convention" or otherwise, could "strike terror" into the breasts of a party that polled some two hundred thousand votes, and carried the Empire State for its Presidential and State candidates, that party must have weaker nerves than I had previously supposed.

Mr. STEVENS and myself proceeded to the St. Charles Hotel, after searching the registers of the other houses in vain for "North Americans," and there found that Mr. D. A. BALDWIN, of New-York, was in bed-room No. 21. Thither Mr. STEVENS repaired, and there the meeting was held. There were not more than eight persons present, I believe, at any time. I subsequently saw Mr. STEVENS, and asked if I could go into the room. He said I could if I pleased, after they had got through "talking," or that he would give me full information of all that was done. I did not go into the room, but Mr. STEVENS afterwards gave me in substance, word for word, the information I sent over the wires. After I had forwarded the dispatch, I repeated to him every word that I had sent, and he assured me it was right. Before I sent the dispatch I informed Mr. A. R. PARSON, of the State Engineer's Department, what Mr. STEVENS had told me and what I had reported, and he informed me that it was satisfactory.

Yours respectfully,
DOUGLAS A. LEVIEN.

Another Case of "Moral Insanity"—Extensive Forgeries.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1856.

This community was much excited yesterday by the arrest of E. G. DAVIS, of St. Joseph, charged with the commission of a long series of forgeries on the different persons and banking-houses of St. Joseph. DAVIS, you will recollect as the Superintendent of Public Schools of this State, elected two years ago, and at the late election he was again a candidate for that office on the Know-Nothing ticket. Up to a very late period, and even until the discovery of his criminal acts, he bore a fair character at home and throughout the State. The discovery was first made last Wednesday, and I am advised that the forgeries amount to from ten to twelve thousand dollars, and more may be discovered.

The forged paper was signed by E. C. DAVIS, and indorsed by various parties. Of this paper, A. BEATTY holds $2,000 to $3,000; J. CORBY, $1,200; St. Joseph Insurance Company, $300; Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Institution, $200; Tootle & Farley, $650; Carter, $900; Dr. Robinson, $400; Dr. Chambers, $200; Dr. Fulkerson, $400; E. O. Hays, $600; Mr. Owens, $210; Mr. Breckinridge, $600 to $800; Hughes & Woodson, $1,200; Washington Jones, $610.

It is supposed that these crimes have been going on for twelve to eighteen months; that as the notes matured he took them up and, offered others, which were discounted by the various institutions and individuals. As a general thing, the imitation of the signatures of the indorsers was very good, and one of them hesitated long before he pronounced his name a forgery. What has become of the money is a mystery. He has not been extravagant or dissipated. It is supposed that a good deal of it went in the canvass last Summer.

DAVIS was taken from this city on his way to St. Joseph, this morning, in custody of the Sheriff of Buchanan County. The school funds are safe.

NEGRO EXCITEMENT IN CAROLINE COUNTY, VA.—The Alexandria *Sentinel* learns from Caroline County, that there is general excitement there, growing out of the same suspicions that have excited so much painful solicitude in various sections of the South. It seems that a negro named TREDAWAY, for many years a sailor on the Rappahannock, but last year employed in the gang at work on the York River Railroad, was apprehended, with two others, on the night of Christmas eve, and upon him found a letter implicating a plot which was to be made by negroes. The excited people have given him two hundred lashes to make him disclose the true meaning of the note; but he says he will die first. Our informant thinks, from the feeling of the people, that they will certainly kill him if he persists in his refusal.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fire—A Man Killed.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, last night, an alarm of fire was given for the Seventh District.

It was caused by the breaking out of a fire in the counting-room of the *Express* newspaper, corner of Nassau and Wall-street.

The origin of the fire is not clearly ascertained. It did but little damage, as the firemen were speedily on the spot.

One man, name unknown, was run over in Chatham-street by Engine No. 44, and almost instantly killed. He did not belong to 44, but was a fireman. He had hold of No. 44's rope.

Highway Robbery.

As Captain SCHUYLER HAMILTON, late of the United States Army, was returning to his home on Saturday evening, between 10 and 11 o'clock, he was waylaid and assaulted by two ruffians, who, after a sharp struggle, succeeded in felling him to the ground, and snatching from his person a valuable gold watch and chain, the chain being broken where it was attached to his vest. No policeman was to be found nearer than the Station-House in Thirty-third-street, though this during outrage was perpetrated in Twenty-eighth-street between eighth and ninth avenues, and, of course, though pursued, the rogues escaped. Captain HAMILTON succeeded in only doing some trifling damage to one of the ruffians with a light umbrella, his only means of offence or defence.

Found.

DAVID SPECK, the Broadway clothier, who has been missing since the 23d ult., was found dead Saturday morning, in a room of a building at corner of Wooster and Houston streets. The body was known as Mr. SPECK was a married man, and resided at No. 56 West Twenty-seventh-street. The room where his body was found was hired by him, and he always kept the key of it in his possession.

The room was neatly furnished as a dormitory, and in its closets were found wines, brandies, segars, &c., and other comforters. He had doubtless been in the habit of retiring to this pleasant retreat for social intercourse with his friends. Yet it was not until Friday—nearly two weeks after his mysterious disappearance—that the searching of this room was thought of.

Coroner PERRY held an inquest upon the body, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Death from valvular disease of the heart."

Mr. SPECK was about 55 years of age.

Strange Disappearance.

A young woman, named BRIDGET O'ROURKE, seamstress in the family of Mr. BUREY, No. 111 Clinton-place, left the house of her employer on New-Year's eve, in company with a person named BERNARD TULLY, whom she called her step-brother, for the purpose of going to Williamsburg, and has not since been heard of. BRIDGET was tall and slim, with black hair and black eyes, and very prepossessing in appearance. She left all her clothing, and owed money at the house of Mr. BUREY. It is feared that there has been foul play.

☞ A boy named JOHN FRAZER was run over and dangerously injured on Saturday evening, by stage No. 979, of the Madison-avenue and Westchester line. He was conveyed to the City Hospital by First Ward policeman.

☞ A female child was found in the basement of St. Patrick's Church at 1 o'clock Saturday evening. It was taken to the Almshouse.

LONG ISLAND.

Franklin-Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Mr. GREENLEAF, of the Franklin-Avenue Presbyterian Church, set up a sort of Thanksgiving sermon yesterday—recounting the church's progress and demonstrating that "hitherto the Lord has helped them." The church was formed some seven years ago, 45 persons came to attend the first regular service which he held in the "Academy." Of the number not more than three or four were still resident in the place. Our Rev. Sir, then, 36 persons, 5 of them males, joined to form the church. Since then the total of communicants had been 670, of whom 120 joined on profession of faith; 178 had been dismissed to other churches; and 97 had been buried. The present number of members is 167. Seventy-five adults and 230 children had been baptized. The Parish arrangements embrace 80 families. The house—and some one, which seats 600 hearers—was finished March 22, 1856, at a cost of $6,000. Three-fourths of the amount of bills were paid immediately, the balance soon after, and for years now, it has not owed a dollar.

Trouble with the Slaves in South Carolina.

—We find the following intelligence in the Albany *Advertiser* and *Gazette*, in Pendleton District, South Carolina, to-day, the slave authorities discovered Powder and matches have been found in possession of the slaves. A dispatch from Columbia says fifteen negroes have been killed by their owners in Perry. Escapes of slaves are numerous. The whites in all directions are arming themselves.

AN AMERICAN ARROAD.

Cheering Car Changes—Two Admirable Gentlemen—Tête Chapeau—Arrangements of Cars—Sleeping or Dining—Fares—Speed—Conductors of the New-York Central Railroad.

[Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.]

"I TELL you what it is, my dear sir," said a lady to me the other day, "I have had as much traveling as I can stand for the present season. I have been to Saratoga, Niagara, Trenton Falls, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, Boston, Newport, Mount Desert, Portland, Portsmouth, Concord, Lake Winnipiseogee, Burlington, Lake Memphremagog, Lake Champlain again, Lake George again, Saratoga again, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lewiston, Queenston, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls again, Buffalo again, Rochester again, Syracuse again, Utica again, Albany again, Troy, Lebanon Springs, Albany again, Troy again, Saratoga again, Lake George again, Lake Champlain again, Montreal again, Quebec again, Boston again, Newport again, Mount Desert again, Portland again, Portsmouth again, Concord again, Lake Winnipiseogee again, Burlington again, Lake Memphremagog again, Lake Champlain again, Lake George again, Saratoga again, Albany again, Troy again, Lebanon Springs again, Albany again, Utica again, Syracuse again, Auburn again, Rochester again, Buffalo again, Niagara Falls again, Lewiston again, Queenston again, Toronto again, Hamilton again, Niagara Falls again, Buffalo again, Rochester again, Syracuse again, Utica again, Albany again, Troy, Lebanon Springs, Albany again, Troy again, Saratoga again, Lake George again, Lake Champlain again, Montreal again, Quebec again, Boston again, Newport again, Mount Desert again, Portland again, Portsmouth again, Concord again, Lake Winnipiseogee again, Burlington again, Lake Memphremagog again, Lake Champlain again, Lake George again, Saratoga

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1857.

[illegible] NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served, [illegible] Visitor, for One Dollar per month. Single [illegible] Cents. Mail subscribers are [illegible] per month.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published every Tuesday and Friday morning, at Two Dollars per annum. Subscribers will be issued [illegible] as the DAILY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed [illegible] Dollars per annum.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued [illegible] to sail by the U. S. Mail steamship Illinois. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P.M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; Full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

The Times for California.

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The Decline of Spain.

In his estimate of the causes of the decay of Spanish grandeur, Mr. GEORGE SUMNER falls into a few errors of oversight, and several, as we conceive, of political economy. It is out of the question to dispute the amazing figures which the lecturer produces. Coming as they do from the royal archives of Spain, they have a mint stamp that verifies their genuineness beyond all less authoritative evidence, and yet the statement that more of the precious metals comes in a fortnight to us from California, than came to Spain in a year from Mexico, so conflicts with the common idea of the vast drain of bullion always pouring into the Spanish treasury from her colonies, that we yield our mistaken impression with reluctance. A thousand pretty stories transmitted by historian and traveler are discredited by Mr. SUMNER's statistics. The worth of the immense plate galleys sailing ever and anon from Vera Cruz, Acapulco, Lima, and Panama for Cadiz, to pour their inestimable freight into the lap of mother Spain; the extensive fleets required to protect each of these argosies from the thirsting pirate, or hostile marine; the organization of numerous gangs of buccaneers with sole reference to the treasure ships; the well rewarded expeditions of DRAKE and Anson to intercept the treasure, and the heroic acts that fell, even to the common sailor, to prize money in the division of the plunder; the almost incessant passage of military convoys across the hills of Andalusia escorting long trains of mules laden with ingots to the capital;—all these stories which have thus far passed as facts, Mr. SUMNER bids us discard as fiction, and his authorities leave us no alternative.

We do not, however, see that sufficient allowance is made for the material alteration that has taken place in the values of gold and silver since the reign of PHILIP II. and PHILIP III., the culminating period of Spanish wealth and splendor. To measure the figures Mr. SUMNER produces by the actual values of gold and silver, we should be safe in multiplying them by fifteen—one dollar at the era referred to being worth at least fifteen now. The measure of wheat that could then be purchased for one-seventh or one-tenth of an ounce of silver, an ounce is now required to buy. The precious metals were less common, and had a vastly greater exchangeable value than the mere numerals indicate. The oversight or too slight appreciation of this fact renders some of Mr. SUMNER's inferences untenable. We suspect, moreover, that due count is not taken in the the records to which Mr. SUMNER had access of the influx from the Portuguese colonies, during the sixty years from 1580 to 1640 when the whole peninsular was ruled by the Spanish sceptre. Lisbon still remained the seat of intercourse with the imperial realm of Brazil, and the other opulent sources of Portuguese wealth ruled as the semblance of a separate administration was preserved, the statistics of this commerce are probably to be sought for at Lisbon. Among them are doubtless included an important record of Spanish trade swelling itself during that splendid period of the more convenient ports of Portugal.

In omitting to discuss the topic of religion as affecting the industrial condition of Spain, we think Mr. SUMNER has foregone a very essential subject to the various difficulties attending the subject. We do not refer to the pauperizing tendency of such an immensely wealthy body as the Spanish clergy, dealing out its profligal charity in every parish in the kingdom, until mendicancy was better rewarded than labor; nor to a view a less friendly estimate of Catholicism unfairly holds, that the hoarding practiced by the ecclesiastical communities, and their multiplied perquisitions upon the fervent and faithful disciple, were at the bottom of the mischief—for we apprehend that the revenues of the Spanish Church, between royal endowments and those of wealthy and pious laity, who shared the inflow of colonial opulence, were less dependent on the masses of worshipers than those of the Gallican and Anglican establishments. But the influence of the Inquisition was certainly most baneful to Spanish prosperity. It drove to the mountains and eventually to extermination that industrious, enlightened, cultivated race, the Moors, who first introduced the arts of civilization into Europe; first established those manufactures which retained their fame long after all other titles to fame had deserted that hapless country—the swords and armor of Toledo; the leather of Cordova; the silk fabrics of Catalonia. It expelled the Israelites, in those days the only merchants in the world, who alone comprehended money, and practiced that system of exchange, without which commerce is a clumsy, impracticable machine; the only people who after the Moors had gone, could have given beneficial direction to the industry and traffic of the country. It prevented the merchants of foreign countries from visiting Spain, studying its resources, opening relations with its traders, buying in its markets, or establishing their factories at convenient ports. In fact, the Inquisition stood across the path of trade at every outlet, discouraging the importation of skilled workmen from Protestant England, and Holland, and Germany, and leaving no resource but to seek elsewhere the necessities which could not produce, and for them the only commodity it could spare—money. The diffusive influence of that celebrated religious engine, commercially and industrially, can hardly be overstated. We are surprised at Mr. SUMNER's omission of it in his prelections.

The very obvious error into which many have fallen of ascribing to reliance upon gold and silver the ruin of Spain is, in the eyes of modern economists, merely ridiculous. But our present purpose is not to discuss this point with Mr. SUMNER; but while, for argument's sake, granting the correctness of his reasoning, founded as it is entirely upon exploded assumptions, to require a very material amendment of the premises upon which he builds, we think he has underrated the revenues of Spain in her days of wealth; and not given due weight to very essential elements of decay, more important, indeed, than any to which he alludes.

Mexican Justice.

One of our recent Californian exchanges supplies us with a case which is a very striking illustration of the kind of justice that awaits American citizens in the Republic of Mexico. The substance of this case is as follows:

Capt. BRIGGS, of the American schooner *Carlew*, fearing lest his vessel should be seized for debt, sailed very suddenly, early in October, from San Francisco for the port of Mazatlan—so suddenly in fact that though he had cleared at the Custom-House, he had time neither to obtain the Consul's certificate, nor to lay in an abundant stock of fresh provisions for the voyage. Rough sailors' fare—good enough for his own family who were with him—he had no lack of, but dainties to set before his passengers were certainly somewhat scarce. Now it appears that the said passengers, making no allowance for their Captain's unfortunate position, waxed very wroth at this, and immediately commenced the perpetration of a series of outrages and insults on himself and his family which gradually increased in violence and offensiveness till at last they swelled to open mutiny and rebellion, when Capt. BRIGGS was deposed from his command, and imprisoned in his cabin under a guard, the mate being appointed to take his place, and conduct the schooner into port.

In due time the *Carlew* arrived at Mazatlan, and was visited by the Custom-House and Harbor Master's officers, from whom and the other authorities Capt. BRIGGS expected at least an impartial investigation and justice. The Captain would not, of course, have entertained any such expectation, had he known aught of Mexican law, or of the feelings with which the inhabitants of Mexico regard "Americanos." Mexican law, it seems, does not accord an impartial investigation and preliminary justice to the accused, and even if it did, the petty tyrants of Mazatlan could not afford to lose so excellent an opportunity for insulting the Anglo-American Republic in the person of one of its citizens. Hence, from the first, they affected to give implicit credence to the calumnies and bare-faced falsehoods of the mutineers. Because the Captain cannot produce his Consul's certificate of clearance, they at once set him down as a pirate! They take forcible possession of his vessel and her cargo! They drag him from his ship and thrust him into the common jail where the most degraded indignities are heaped on him, amid the ruffian scoffs of the vilest felons! While his case is under investigation, they deny his friends and fellow-countrymen all access to him, and forbid him the aid of counsel and witnesses! And until he has been indicted for piracy, and is about to be tried for his life, do they allow his sympathizers to communicate with him and adopt measures for his defence.

Such is a specimen of the treatment which American citizens may expect to receive at the hands of Mexican authorities whenever they have the misfortune to fall into their power. The case of Capt. BRIGGS is a peculiarly hard one, because he is evidently innocent of the crime which has been laid to his charge. But were he even as great a pirate, buccaneer, and wrong-doer, as his enemies would have him, would it therefore follow that he ought to be subjected to such outrages, insults and oppression as we have above described, in order to gratify the will and malice of the unprincipled and unfriendly officials of the petty port of Mazatlan?

The Dred Scott Case.

We find the following editorial paragraph in the Washington *Union*:

"It is currently reported, and we hope on good authority, that the Judges of the Supreme Court have come to a decision in the case of DRED SCOTT, which involves the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise of 1820. The rumor is that seven of the Judges—viz.: Chief Justice TANEY, Justices CATRON, DANIEL, WAYNE, CAMPBELL, NELSON and GRIER, decide the law of 1820 to be *unconstitutional*. Justices CURTIS and MCLEAN dissent. There are other questions in the case, about which nothing is said in the rumor referred to. The country will look with anxiety for this decision, and its influence upon sectionalism cannot be otherwise than highly beneficial."

We do not attach much importance to this rumor. It is not at all unlikely that the decision mentioned may be given, but it is certainly unusual for the intentions of individual Judges in regard to the decisions they will be called on to pronounce, to leak out in advance.

If the Supreme Court should decide against the constitutionality of the Missouri prohibition, it will be under the necessity, according to our understanding of the case, of deciding, also, upon the power of *a State* to prohibit Slavery within its borders. SCOTT claims his freedom partly on the ground that he was taken by his owner to reside for two years in Illinois, and partly on the ground that he afterwards resided, also with the consent of his master, in the Territory from which Slavery was excluded by the Missouri Compromise. If the latter plea fails, the former must be decided. And a decision upon *that* point will be of special interest to all the Free States, inasmuch as it involves their sovereignty over their own domestic affairs. If SCOTT's claim to freedom, on this ground, is denied, we do not see how any State has the right to prohibit Slavery within its own territory. Slavery will thus become, not only a *national* institution, but the only one with which sovereign States may not interfere.

It is not impossible, however, that, under such a decision, the question whether *the National Government* may, or may not, interfere with Slavery, will assume a very different position from that which it has held hitherto. If Slavery is to be decreed a national institution, why will it not be thus brought within the sphere of the national jurisdiction?

The Young Men's Christian Association.

It is one of the worst results of an excessive party spirit, that it should affect all the relations of life. Differences upon politics are necessary and proper, and it is also perfectly legitimate that they should be followed by corresponding political action. But it is certainly injurious to force them into other relations of life and impose them upon associations formed for other objects.

We think serious injury is likely to result from the recent action taken in the Young Men's Christian Association of this City, upon the subject of Slavery. That Society was formed for the special purpose of aiding the young men of this City to fulfil, with consistency and fidelity, the requirements of moral and religious principle in their business and social relations. It has been well sustained and has been of marked advantage to those connected with it. It embraced men of all political parties, who differed from one another upon all matters of political action, but who were united in the common object for which the Association was organized. One of the members introduced not long since a series of resolutions upon the subject of Slavery, embodying substantially the views that were maintained by the Republican Party in the recent Presidential canvass,—and a majority of the members present insisted upon taking a vote in the Association upon them. It seems to us that those members who do not concur in the views which those resolutions embody have a right to complain that they should be forced to take action upon them. And we are not at all surprised that some of the ablest and wisest of those, who do concur in the sentiments of the resolutions, should have protested against their introduction as unnecessary and unwise.

The ground was taken, on the other side, that there is a right and a wrong upon this subject of Slavery, and that members of such an association ought, as a matter of conscience, to take their stand in regard to it. But where is the application of this principle to stop? There is unquestionably a right and a wrong upon every question of political difference;—yet would that be a good reason for forcing a test vote upon it in every association? If such a vote must be had on one question, and in one place, why not upon every question, and in every place? If a Young Men's Christian association must vote upon the political relations of Slavery, why must not every Christian congregation, and Theological seminary, and public school, be required to do the same thing?

The fact is, there is great danger of crowding the spirit of partisanship into relations with which it has properly nothing to do. It is violent and mischievous enough within its own sphere—but to that it should be confined. One of the worst effects of civil war is its intrusion upon social and domestic life—the divisions it creates in neighborhoods and in families, the *disruptions* it occasions of all the ties of society and of blood. Political strife has the same tendency, but it should always be checked and *restrained* rather than *encouraged*. Upon all occasions where political action is demanded, let each man act upon his own convictions of political principle and duty. But there is no reason why such differences should be allowed to invade other circles, and create dissension where no good can possibly result therefrom.

PARTY SPIRIT AND THE RIGHTS OF MINORITIES.—The London *Times*, in noticing the President's Message, speaks of the indecorum with which he "comments on the election which has just taken place, from the point of view of *his own party*, without any pretension to speak the language *of the minority as well as of the majority*." There is in the matter thus referred to something more than "indecorum." There is positive injustice, and a gross violation of popular rights. President PIERCE, in his last message, assumes, on behalf of the victorious party, towards the minority—or rather towards the defeated majority,—a tone of insolence and savage exultation which would be unbecoming if used concerning defeated rebels and traitors.

Nor is this wholly a personal fault on his part. It is a development, somewhat exaggerated, it may be, but natural, of the tendencies of party contests in this country. The minority is ignored by the party which succeeds in compassing place and power. They are not regarded as having any rights, but the right of submission. It is not only the "spoils of office" that are claimed for the victors, but all the powers, privileges and franchises of the people are treated as belonging exclusively to the party which carries the day. The minority, so far as possible, are outlawed. They are treated as intruders, as entitled to no consideration from the Government of the country, but as *subjects* of the party which has succeeded in seizing upon official power. The Administration feels under no obligation to consult their interests or their will;—its powers are often invoked, and sometimes used, to make war upon their private business;—any pretension on their part to give advice in public matters is treated as impertinence;—and the official attitude assumed towards them is that of hatred and hostility.

LOUIS XIV never assumed a lordlier or more arrogant tone towards his subjects than did President PIERCE in his last message towards the great body of the people of the Northern States. The Emperor of Austria never evinced a more savage resolution to crush out all freedom which questions his prerogative, than the President and his recognised organs habitually display to trample upon all who dispute the legitimacy of their sway. This is, doubtless, partly due to the character of the men in power, for intense malignity is characteristic of small souls and base natures. But it is also, in large degree, the legitimate growth of the intense party conflicts of the country, and of the rigid, remorseless temper which such incessant partisanship begets. The worst feature of the matter is that it seems to be growing worse and worse. Certainly the most disgraceful manifestation of it which our country has thus far witnessed, is found in the message of President PIERCE. But, on the other hand, some encouragement may be found in the fact, that we shall not probably experience anything worse in the same direction for at least half a century to come.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.—The new City Government commences its official existence to-day. The Mayor will be sworn in and deliver his Message. We hope the new Councils will not make as much fuss about coming into office as the old ones did about going out. To [illegible] and much long speeches of thanks, and protestations of eternal friendship to all mankind, one would suppose a two years' session was breaking up. There are a great many cases in the world, but none are a good deal more amusing than others.

THE ARROWSMITH HOAX.—Mr. JOHN ARROWSMITH, it will be seen by a letter which we print elsewhere, reiterates the "substantial truth" of the ridiculous story which he had previously palmed off upon the London *Times*. He does it, however, with manifest reluctance, and in a subdued tone, which betrays a conviction on his part that he can obtain no credit for it anywhere.

The *Times* continues, nevertheless, to publish communications on the subject pro and con. One wiseacre confesses that to him "the circumstantial and affirmative evidence outweighs the negative." In other words, a good circumstantial falsehood,—told with due particularity and emphasis,—is to be believed in spite of the equally emphatic contradiction of other parties, who cannot give quite so many "circumstances" upon their side.

This correspondent concludes his communication thus:

"I am only expressing the sentiments of half the Liverpool Exchange in seeking to obtain, if it be possible, *positive and circumstantial proof* before condemning Mr. ARROWSMITH's account as a fabrication and a lie. Allow me to subscribe myself,

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11. "FAIRPLAY."

If this is true, then "half the Liverpool Exchange" must be very great fools. If Mr. "Fairplay" should read some morning in the *Times* a "circumstantial and affirmative" account of his having murdered his wife and five or six children, in open daylight, in one of the most public streets of Liverpool, he would probably consider his own denial of the fact quite sufficient until some testimony in support of the allegation should be produced.

Mr. ARROWSMITH's rigmarole was on the face of it simply incredible. He confesses it rests upon nothing but his own assertion. Now if he will come over here, and enter upon an investigation of the matter, we will engage to *pay all his expenses* if he succeeds in proving *the statements of his original letter*. He shall have, moreover, all the aid which he may require.

COL. FREMONT AND HON. ERASTUS BROOKS.—We published some days since a Cincinnati letter from the St. John's, New-Brunswick, *News*, commenting upon the gross personal abuse which has attended the recent Presidential Election, and saying that "the memory of Col. FREMONT's pious and excellent mother was especially assailed by such men as Gov. WISE, J. W. FORNEY, DAVID PAUL BROWN and ERASTUS BROOKS."

We are assured by Mr. BROOKS that "he has never written or spoken a word derogatory to the deceased parents of Col. FREMONT," and that the charge, as it appears in the extract *quoted*, is "grossly untrue."

We publish this disclaimer with great pleasure; and shall be very glad to acquit Mr. BROOKS personally from all responsibility for the very discreditable aspersions upon the character of Col. FREMONT's mother, which did beyond all question appear in the columns of the newspaper of which he is one of the recognized *Editors and Proprietors*. These assaults were made mainly, after the manner of the *Express*, in the form of extracts from other papers or from some of the political orators, who, like Mr. BROWN and Gov. WISE, did not scruple to utter them upon their own responsibility. We do not of course suspect Mr. BROOKS of designing to avail himself of the equivocal use of the word "written;" but we understand him as authorizing us to say that he was not, in any way or to any extent, instrumental in giving to these slanders the currency which they obtained through the columns of his journal.

We are very glad that Mr. BROOKS thus indicates a determination to place the responsibility for acts, which he must feel have seriously compromised his character, where it properly belongs. It is well known that during a considerable part of the canvass he was absent from the City, and that the editorial conduct of the *Express* rested meantime in the hands of his partner.

HON. K. RAYNER'S SPEECH AT RALEIGH.—Several days since we published a notice of a speech made by Hon. KENNETH RAYNER at Raleigh on the 8th of December, on the strength of a sketch in the North Carolina *Standard*, in which he was represented to have said that he was offered $100,000 by an emissary of Mr. FORNEY, "if he would exert himself for the straight Fillmore ticket," and that Mr. J. P. SANDERSON, the leader of that ticket, "who had not heard the jingle of a dollar for many a month, had, since the election, been able to purchase a house worth $20,000."

We have since received a pamphlet containing a full report of Mr. RAYNER's speech on that occasion, and justice to all the parties concerned requires us to say that no such statements as those quoted by us from the *Standard*'s sketch, are to be found in it. The sketch was evidently from an unfriendly pen, but we presumed that it would not go so far as to put into Mr. RAYNER's mouth words and sentiments which he did not utter.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.—The Republican State Convention in New-Hampshire meets at Concord on the 13th inst., to nominate candidates for Governor, Railroad Commissioner and Congress. For the Governorship the principal candidates are ICHABOD GOODWIN, of Portsmouth; WM. HAILE, of Hinsdale, and GEO. W. NESMITH, of Franklin. For Congress there is no doubt of the renomination of Messrs. TAPPAN, CRAGIN and PIKE, the present incumbents, whose sterling integrity and intelligent, industrious discharge of the trusts confided to them eminently entitle them to this mark of continued confidence.

KANSAS MATTERS.—Mr. E. HOGGLAND, of Kansas, was in this City yesterday, on his way to Washington. It is understood that he represents the views and wishes of Gov. GEARY, in regard to sundry legislative measures of importance to the welfare of the Territory. Mr. H. states that, although it is not easy to exaggerate the outrages and disorders which have prevailed in Kansas until within a few months past, yet matters now are assuming a much more peaceful and promising aspect. The Free-State Legislature meets to-day; the other one meets on Monday of next week.

☞ The deaths in the City for the week ending Saturday last, were 420, an increase of 22 on the mortality of the previous week.

Death of the Ill-fated Gabriel.

The "Angel Gabriel"—properly called Count [illegible] character in this City, [illegible] the hands of the Police, who were always [illegible] with his little pastimes, frequently got into the newspapers, and once or twice in jail. One was an [illegible] by having purchased many years in this country. It is characteristic [illegible] his old titles he explained that he was [illegible] and, [illegible] he made that his manhood was so shattered as to lead him to the commission of the follies which finally consigned him to the punishment which he was still undergoing at the time of his death. His delusion took the form of a religious monomania. He imagined himself the "Angel Gabriel," whose mission it was to pronounce anathemas against sinners—particularly Roman Catholic sinners—and in order to do this service in the most orthodox fashion, he went about provided with a small horn, the sounding of which gave the signal for the assembling of his congregation. In company with several others of the same stamp, he swarmed in the streets, during the Spring and Fall of 1854, in the habit of gathering great audiences in the Battery, the Park, and along the wharves of this City. His performances were often interrupted, and on some occasions the premises himself was arrested and fined. The mania for this sort of street-preaching finally became so prevalent, and resulted in so many disorderly riots, that the police interfered; and the nightly [illegible] which commonly took place on Sundays, were at last broken up, and the preachers forbidden to exercise a vocation which always created a disturbance. His business thus coming to an untimely end in New-York, Orr got disgusted with the unpromising prospect, and announced his intention of emigrating. He disappeared from the City soon after, and was not heard of for some months, but presently made his appearance, in exactly the same style, in Liverpool, where, however, he failed to create any marked sensation. England was evidently not the place for him, so he emigrated again, and presently turned up in Demerara, which he undoubtedly considered a favorable field. Here he began his peculiar system of operations, and, by his fierce denunciations of Catholicity, abuse of the Portuguese, and artful appeals to the passions of the blacks, succeeded in stirring up an insurrection among the negroes, which soon assumed so serious an aspect as to demand the active interference of the Government. In February of last year, troops and vessels of war were dispatched to the scene of disturbance, and the revolt was suppressed, but not until the blacks had destroyed large amounts of property belonging to the Portuguese, besides several Catholic Churches, and were on the point of proceeding to the commission of further acts of violence. ORR was arrested, tried and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor. He endured this lot until November last, when disease attacked him, which ended his life and his troubles together. ORR was a virulent enemy of Catholicism—was exceedingly bitter and imprudent in his denunciations, and delighted in stirring up the passions of the multitude. He did considerable mischief in this City; and but little good anywhere.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The very excellent little comedy called the "Bachelor of Arts" will be revived here to-night. The burlesque of "Blawethen," and the farce of the "Fire-Eater" are also on the bills.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. FORREST commences a short engagement here to-night, and will play three times a week until its conclusion. The alternate nights are filled by the German Opera Company.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The new drama called "Fascination" is announced for repetition every evening this week, followed by a ballet.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The drama of "Second Love" will be played to-night, after which a new extravaganza called "Young Bacchus, or Spirits and Water."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Three well-established pieces are on the bill for to-night, namely, "The Wizard Skiff," "Planche, or the Lively Fairies," and the "People's Lawyer."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The fairy spectacle of "Cinderella" is announced for the coming week, with the other attractions peculiar to this establishment.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—The best burlesque opera the BUCKLEY's have ever accomplished will be revived to-night. The Ethiopian version of "Sonnambula" is really worth seeing. The usual quantity of excellent minstrelsy.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—It is rumored that Mr. STRAKOSCH has obtained a lease of this building, and will commence an operatic campaign immediately.

CONCERT.—Mme. ISIDORA CLARK gives her only concert in Brooklyn, to-night, assisted by the following artists: Mr. WM. MASON, pianist; Signor GIUDI, tenor; Signor CLEMENTI, baritone; and Mr. HENRI APPY, violinist. Mr. WM. DISSEAU is the conductor.

APTOMMAS' HARP SOIREES.—Mr. APTOMMAS has provided an expressly effective programme for his second Classical and Miscellaneous Harp *Soiree*, which takes place on Tuesday, at Dodworth's Rooms, No. 806 Broadway. Mme. VON BERGEN is announced as the vocalist of the occasion.

ENGLISH OPERA.—The PYNE and HARRISON Troupe do an English version of DONIZETTI's Opera of "Lucia de Lammermoor" to-night, at Niblo's. It has been in rehearsal for some time, and will no doubt satisfy expectation.

The Organ.

MESSRS. HALL & SON have favored us with a copy of *Lowell Organ Study*, a new work of great practical excellence. It contains some eighty pages devoted to studies for the Organ, and other services the matter needed for Church worship and private devotion. It is not a great work, like *Rink's School*, but it covers a much more general ground.

The Melodeon and Harmonium are now in such common use that a work of this kind has been long needed, containing essential information for playing preludes, interludes, afterludes, &c.; directions for giving out the tune; the different styles of playing, as adapted to different tunes; the proper combination of stops, use of swell, &c., &c. Every one who wishes to play the Organ, Harmonium, or Melodeon, in a proper manner, should carefully study *Lowell's Organ School*.

Message of the Governor of Missouri.

The Legislature of Missouri, organized on the 30th ult., and the Biennial Message of Gov. PRICE was delivered. The revenue of the State in 1855 and 1856 was $1,007,113, with an increase in 1856 of $36,000 over the previous year. The sum expended during the two years was $871,513. There is accordingly a balance in the Treasury of $272,599. The estimated revenues for the two years ending October, 1858, are $1,121,361 67; estimated expenditure for the same period, $500,000; estimated surplus in 1858, $422,374. Railroad bonds have been issued to the value of $9,633,000, of which $4,100,000 were for the main trunk of the Pacific Road. The Governor deems it inexpedient to reduce the rate of taxation below its present limit. He devotes a large space to the consideration of the banking system of the State, and strongly recommends an extension of the charter of the present Bank of Missouri, should the Legislature fail to adopt the proposed constitutional amendment authorizing the creation of new Banks based upon specie capital. The Governor is in favor of a paper currency, and suggests the propriety of establishing a banking capital of five millions of dollars. Over the Banks, he thinks the State Government should constantly exercise control, and proceeds to discuss the subject of banking restrictions. The Geological Survey of the State is progressing favorably, under the superintendence of Prof. SWALLOW, and an additional appropriation is recommended. It is not distinctly stated what the actual results of this survey have been. The Penitentiary system works to the satisfaction of the Government, if not to that of the prisoners. The State University flourishes. The deaf mutes, blind and insane have their wants duly attended to, are fed and nursed and clothed, and made as comfortable as circumstances will permit. It is gratifying to know that the Revised Statutes of the State have been bound up in two large volumes, instead of one as contemplated by act of General Assembly. And, to wind up with, the Governor complains that he is "short"—the salary attached to the office of Governor is so very inadequate—he wants it raised to $6,000 a year.

The Message recommends the Northern line of rail-

The Blue Ridge Tunnel.

The Blue Ridge Tunnel was finally carried through the mountain last week. On Monday morning the augers appeared from either side, and more than half an inch apart, and the [illegible] was complete. The Staunton *Spectator* says:

"So accurately has been all the calculations made by Col. CROZET, that the augers from each end of the Tunnel were only half an inch distant from each other, when they met, and the difference in the length of the Tunnel, as computed by measurement on that outside, over the top of the mountain, and as accurately measured inside, after the perforation, was less than six inches. The draft on the mountain is deep enough to extinguish a light on the eastern side."

Snow.

An old-fashioned snow-storm set in on Saturday morning about 7 o'clock, and continued without abatement until 11 o'clock at night. The result was some four inches of snow in the country, and quite as many of brown mud in the City, and especially in Broadway. In all our suburbs it made fine sleighing; the heart of town it only spoiled the wheeling, and made walking a slippery, unpleasant task. Moreover, we doubt if a ball-handle in all the metropolis didn't get half a dozen pulls before breakfast yesterday from men or boys offering to clear the sidewalk.

St. Mark's Church "in the Bouwerie."

The charitable offerings of St. Mark's Church, (Dr. ANTHON's,) for the year 1856, exclusive of congregational offerings, were $2,033.94. During the past Fall, St. ANNE's and CALVARY Churches in Brooklyn, have agreed to unite with St. MARK's to raise an endowment of $25,000 for a Professorship in the Theological Department of Kenyon College. The offer was accepted, and St. MARK's congregation, (which is, by the way, one of the wealthiest and most liberal in the City) has contributed up to this date $1,227 for this object. This, with $250 for collection services, makes a total of donations for the year of $3,500.

Crack Chances for Surgeons.

Now is the time for a broken leg. The city walks, half covered with ice or quite covered with snow trod hard, and as slippery as ice, furnish a fine field for parties who are prepared to go in for a surgeon's bill, and six weeks of lying-off. If a gentleman don't make a living now, he certainly deserves to be taken by the collar.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW-ORLEANS, LA., [illegible]

O. O. WOODMAN PROFESSOR OF [illegible] has discovered in the laconic of Cherry [illegible] curative power for the quick cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Whooping Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, and all diseases and complaints of the Throat, Lungs or Chest. This wonderful remedy has received the highest testimonials from the most eminent Physicians, and has been given upon prescription with unbounded success in all cases of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup, that it has been introduced to public notice. WOODMAN has been induced to prepare this article for general use, and has placed it within the reach of all.

WOODMAN'S CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

It is truly the most astonishing discovery in medical science of the present century. A few weeks' trial of this great remedy the cough is entirely loosed, and the whole system, which before was reduced to a mere skeleton, lean, lank, weak and emaciated, become full, strong, healthy and robust.

It is not like a medicine—for, while it heals the throat and lungs, it gives nourishment and strength to the enfeebled body, it is pleasant to take, and will not offend the most delicate stomach.

Dr. WOODMAN will guarantee that this great remedy will restore the weak, emaciated consumptive to perfect health and good condition of body quicker than the most approved existing methods of their treatment, and after all other remedies have failed, will give effective treatment in one. From the first day this celebrated remedy is used the patient begins to grow fat.

Numerous bottles of this famous remedy are at No. 129 Fulton-st., where the Consumptive and those afflicted with Throat, Chest or Lung complaints, are invited to call and make a trial of the same. Price, $1 per bottle.

O. O. WOODMAN, New-Orleans, La., Proprietor.

At the P. F. E. Office, No. 129 Fulton-st.

FANCY ARTICLES FOR GIFTS AND PRESENTS.

The whole stock, embracing every variety of cutlery, games, &c., &c., &c., at ROGERS' Cutlery Store, up stairs, No. 420 Broadway, is to be sold off this month, at less prices than ever before offered in this City.

H. S. ROGERS, No. 420 Broadway.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND Rings and Pins, Jewelry and Silver Ware, for sale at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices, by C. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, No. 131 Water-st., second door, near Broadway.

OH, THINK OF THE POOR.

BY MRS. CAREY BRESKELL.

Oh, think of the poor when the winter wind blows,
The shiver, the ragged who wander through the snows;
Give to them of your plenty, and comfort their woes,
And the gain will be equal to you and the rose.

To relieve your own heart-strings from pain and distress,
And by buying at SMITH's so much money you'll save,
That you'll never regret the old things that you gave.

SMITH BROTHERS' Cost-price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, 128 and 130 Fulton-st., near Nassau.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES. Still in the Lead. Have taken more Premiums than any other Safes in the World. Have been awarded Bronze Medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any over offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an equal to them. Call and examine, or send for circular. We are willing to risk our reputation as to the merits of these Safes. Any one who wishes to try the Champion can have it for a month, and if, after that time, they are not perfectly satisfied, they can return it. Any one who wishes to try their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

F. & C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers, 128, 130 and 132 Water-st., and 9 Murray-st., New-York.

NATIVE WINES.

SPARKLING AND STILL CATAWBA

from the vineyards of John D. Park, Esq., Cincinnati. Warranted only the pure juice of the grape, and superior to the best French Champagnes and German wines, being more genuine, and sold at less by reducing the natural flavor of the grape.

BARNES & PARK, No. 294 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

The only Salamander Safe made, and

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

Warranted free from dampness, and secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Lock.

Depot, No. 161 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.

H. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless as water; produces a beautiful and natural color; leaves the hair soft and silky. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; they are the best in the country, and sold at the lowest rate. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees are universally worn. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Astor House, Broadway.

HAPPY NEW-YEAR, 1857.—LADIES, WE WISH you a happy New-Year, and return you our sincere thanks for the kind and liberal patronage you have extended to us for the past year, hoping by strict attention to business and selling at reduced prices, to merit a continuance of your favors. With respect,

T. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST OF all holiday gifts is one of Singer's latest improved sewing machines, which is capable of earning for its owner $100 a year. All who have female relatives or friends, or circumstances can in this way, at a moderate expense, provide for their permanent and comfortable support.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent radical cure Trusses. Recommended by Professor Mott, Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John W. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2[illegible] Broadway, New-York.

UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY STOCK FOR sale cheap for permanent investment. The Company is doing a prosperous business, having paid within four years a dividend of 40 per cent, in addition to averaging from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum. Apply to

ALBERT R. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS' modern improved Pianos and Melodeons, at the manufactory and for sale by him, at the Warerooms, No. 333 Broadway, New-York, are recommended for their great power, sweetness of tone, and elasticity of touch, and rank among the first instruments manufactured in this country. Second-hand Pianos at a bargain.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DRY GOODS.

AMUSEMENTS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LECTURES.

CLOTHING.

STATIONERY.

GROCERIES.

DANCING.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HELP WANTED.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

[illegible]

Bronchitis	6	Inflammation of the Lungs	1
Cholera Infantum	1	Inflammation of the Liver	1
Consumption	11	Inflammation of the Stomach	1
Convulsions	1	Inflammation of the Throat	1
Croup	1	Inflammation of the Womb	1
Dropsy	1	Inflammation of Bowels	1
Dropsy in the Head	1	Inflammation of Brain	1
Drowned	1	Inflammation of Heart	1
Erysipelas	1	Inflammation of Kidneys	1
Fever	1	Inflammation of Liver	1
Fever, Scarlet	1	Inflammation of Lungs	1
Fever, Typhoid	1	Inflammation of Throat	1
Fever, Typhus	1	Inflammation of Womb	1
Hemorrhage	1	Total	49

Of which 16 were from violent causes.

Under 1 year	180	20 to 30 years	81
1 to 5 years	86	30 to 40 years	56
5 to 10 years	40	40 to 50 years	35
10 to 15 years	16	50 to 60 years	22
15 to 20 years	31	60 to 70 years	11
		70 to 80 years	11
		80 to 90 years	2
		Unknown	1
		Total	499

NATIVITIES.

West Indies	1	Germany	19
England	2	Ireland	77
Scotland	1	United States	313
		West Indies	1
Total			409

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, Blackwell's Island		Penitentiary Hospital, Island	
Bellevue Hospital	8	Blackwell's Island	1
City Hospital	13	Randall's Island Nursery	2
Colored Home Hospital	1	Hospital	2
Female Asylum, Blackwell's Island	1	St. Vincent's Hospital	1
Lunatic Asylum	2	Small-Pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island	1
New-York Juvenile Asy.	1	Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital	9
Penitentiary	1		
Total			40

WARDS.

I	21	XI	14	XVII	19
II	4	X	16	XVIII	21
III	4	XI	32	XIX	37
IV	11	XII	7	XX	30
V	23	XIII	15	XXI	35
VI	11	XIV	25	XXII	29
VII	22	XV	20		
VIII	30	XVI	25	Total	459

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
New-York, Jan. 3, 1857.

Fatal Raid.

A felt cloth is in the market. One peculiarly happy property it possesses—that of stretching very liberally—and never contracting again. In consequence, when a man has worn a pair of felt pants for a week or two their knees look very much as if he inclined white swellings; or a felt coat, and his elbows look as if he carried sand bags for weight. The article is likely to come into general use, for anything does that tends to deform our kind.

Portrait of George Steers.

Mr. BRADY has just completed a colored photograph (5th size) of GEORGE STEERS, which was ordered by the mechanics that built the *Adriatic*, and is to be placed in the cabin of that magnificent work of American Art. On a tablet in the frame is inscribed "GEORGE STEERS, constructor of the *Adriatic*—presented by his friends."

Rescued from Drowning.

About 9 o'clock Friday evening an unknown man while intoxicated, walked off the bridge at the South Ferry, New-York side, and but for the timely assistance of Messrs. JOSEPH T. KING and JOHN WATSON, two of the bridge-men, he no doubt would have been drowned.

☞ The *Jewish Messenger* is the title of a new quarto sheet, of which the following gentlemen are the editors: Messrs. Bernard Lomans, Myer S. Isaacs, David E. Josephi, Joseph Hess, and Samuel Cohen. They pledge themselves to pay over all the surplus proceeds to the Jews' Hospital and other Israelitish institutions of charity.

☞ Mr. STEWART, of the Broadway Marble Store, has bought seventy-five *feet* back of his store, running through from Chambers to Reed-street, and will commence building immediately. This will almost double the saleroom capacity of his establishment.

☞ The *stacks* of the New-York Post-Office presented, on New-Year's Day, a superb service of silver to Mr. THOMAS CLARK, the popular Superintendent of the newspaper department.

The *Christian Ambassador*, a Universalist paper published at Auburn, says that the Universalist denomination have raised nearly $200,000 for educational purposes during the last five years.

☞ There were in this port on Saturday 640 vessels, including 80 steamers, 115 ships, 96 barks, 91 brigs, and 209 schooners.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH FROM VIOLENCE AT THE HANDS OF HER HUSBAND —REPREHENSIBLE CONDUCT ON THE PART OF A PHYSICIAN.

The wife of Albert H. Buckman, proprietor of a small grocery and groggery, at the corner of Seventy-first-street and Third-avenue, was found lying dead at her residence on Saturday morning. She was bruised and bloody and bore every appearance of having died from violence. The husband was taken in custody by Officer Clemens, of the Nineteenth Ward. On searching him, a certificate for his wife's burial, signed by "D. B. Masters, M. D.," was found in one of his pockets.

Coroner Connery held an inquest upon the body. The evidence taken was quite voluminous. Several of the neighbors testified to the conduct of deceased and her husband, both of whom were hard drinkers, and quarrels between them were frequent and violent.

It was shown that about 1 o'clock New-Year's Day Buckman was discovered in the act of beating his wife in a most brutal manner, dragging her by the hair, and striking her violently and repeatedly in the face. This occurred in front of his house. The spectators interfered, whereupon the wife and Buckman returned to their house. In a short time after, cries of "murder" and "help" were heard from above stairs, and some people who hastened to the place, saw Mrs. Buckman running from the house, her head and face covered with blood.

The brutal Buckman was restrained from further violence at that time. The wife, as already mentioned, was found dead.

The certificate found in possession of Buckman when arrested, attested that Mary Elizabeth Buckman died from bronchitis, superinduced by intemperance, and was signed D. B. Masters, M. D.

The post mortem was made by Dr. Welsh, who found upon the body marks of violence sufficient to cause death, but the internal organs were much congested from intemperance.

The Jury, after a brief consultation, agreed upon the following verdict:

We find that the deceased came to her death from concussion of the brain, superinduced by violence, received at the hands of her husband, Albert H. Buckman, and also greatly aggravated by her intemperate habits. We also censure Dr. D. B. Masters for giving a certificate of death in this case, without knowing the cause of death—and with not having attended the patient previously.

The prisoner was then committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury. He is a German by birth. Mrs. Buckman was born in Ireland. She was about 35 years of age.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE—MAN KILLED BY A BLOW WITH A SLUNG-SHOT.

The man, William Dunn, who, while engaged in a fight on New-Year's night, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-seventh-street, received a blow on the head with a slung-shot, died the next day. Coroner Connery conducted an inquest upon the body on Saturday. From the testimony adduced, it appears that on the night in question the deceased, with others, got involved in a fight at the place already named, and that during the affray the fatal wound in question was given. Patrick Thomas, Bernard Rooney and a man named McKee were particularly implicated in the assault upon Dunn, and they were locked up by the Coroner, to await the result of the Grand Inquest.

AN EXPENSIVE PASSION.

Charles Bellows, a saving stage driver, went on a frolic on New-Year's night with more than $500 in his pockets and a gold gold watch (with chain attached) in his fob. He finally brought up at a drinking place in Canal-street, where he met with a lovely woman, who, after a short acquaintance, induced him to go to her house in Crosby-street. Here they had a few more drinks, and Bellows, feeling somewhat sleepy, concluded to take a nap. He accordingly threw himself upon a sofa, and in a few moments was in the land of Nod. When he awoke, the lovely woman, the money, and the watch had taken their departure, and Bellows was left to mourn his folly. He made complaint to Justice OSBOLDT, and the lovely woman and a female friend, who were all examined, but there being no evidence to show that they had any connection with the robbery,

Mr. Bellows is a victim. He has resolved to turn over a new leaf.

[illegible]

Fires.

IN TENTH-STREET.

About 2 Saturday morning a fire broke out in the rear of BAKER'S carpenter shop, No. 19 Tenth-street. The fire was discovered by private watchman BROWNLOW, among a pile of shavings, where it had evidently been set. The flames were soon extinguished. Damage trifling.

Policeman WILLIS, of the Fifteenth Ward, arrested a country-looking man, calling himself THOS. MCANNY, on suspicion of firing the premises. The prisoner was conveyed to the Station-house, to await an examination by the Fire Marshal.

THE ALARM FOR LEE FIFTH.

The alarm for the Fifth District at 10½ A. M., Sunday, originated from a chimney on fire on the east corner of Second-avenue and Houston-street.

Love and Suicide.

A German named FREDERICK POPPE, residing at No. 135 Suffolk-street, where he kept a grocery and liquor store, hung himself at that place about 7½ o'clock on Saturday morning. He was a single man, and about 27 years of age. He did the act because he wanted to marry a woman who didn't want to marry him.

Strayed or Stolen.

The number of horses, with vehicles attached, that strayed away, or were stole on New-Year's day, was very considerable. So at least thought Mr. CROWLEY, the telegraph operator at the Chief's office. New-Year's was not a holiday to him.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Jan. 5.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 1, 4, 5, 1844, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 20 to 28, 28, 30 to 50 inclusive.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1 to 14 inclusive, 14½. *Part II.*—Nos. 15 to 29 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT.—*Special Term.*—The whole Calendar will be called.

If a cause be found ready, the call of the Calendar will be suspended until such cause is heard.

Causes may be set down for any day in the term, by filing a consent with the Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 5.
Before Hon. James Davies.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY.

William Patten et al vs. *The Accessory Transit Company et al.*—This is an action brought to obtain a account of the effects of the company, and to authorize the sale of the four steamers, *Northern Light*, *of the West*, *Daniel Webster*, and *Prometheus*, belonging to the company. The plaintiff's claim amounts to $30,992. There are a number of party defendants, some of whom hold mortgages on the property in trust, and who are desirous to have a receiver appointed, but who merely wish to protect *cestiques trust*. There are therefore two defences made to this motion.

Some days since the case was very elaborately argued by Mr. Stoughton for the plaintiffs, Messrs. Lord and Clark for Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Vanderpool for the Sheriff, and Mr. Cutting for Morgan and Hoyt. These latter gentlemen hold heavy mortgages on the property in trust, and desire to be secured as before stated.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt was the only defendant who put in an answer. He claims that by virtue of three mortgages of the respective amounts of $100,000, $150,000 and $122,000, he is in possession of the steamships, which are about to be sold by the Sheriff, subject to those liens.

The plaintiffs allege that the instrument on which Mr. Vanderbilt claims his lien, is undefined in its extent, made and intended to cover certain prior and future loans, the amount of which is unknown, and which, therefore, they claim affords him no legal lien. That if the sheriff sells, subject to those liens, the property will bring but a nominal price, whereas, if sold free of incumbrance, it will secure all the creditors, and cover all the company's debts.

On Saturday Judge DAVIES rendered an oral opinion granting the motion for the sale of the vessels, and appointing a receiver.

CLARK'S COTTON CASE.

John Clark vs. *George Clark.*—This is the case reported some time since in the TIMES, which was brought by the proprietors of Clark's Spool Cotton, to restrain the defendants, who are also manufacturers of sewing cotton, from using certain labels which very much resemble those used by the plaintiffs. A temporary injunction was granted, but yesterday his Honor rendered a decided dissolving it. It is but proper to add that the defendants had, when the labels were first noticed by the plaintiffs, authorized them to have them altered in any manner they might choose, which, however, they neglected to do.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before full Bench.

DECISIONS.

Chas. G. Hart vs. *Horace R. Hudson, &c.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Joseph W. Davis vs. *Ely Happock.*—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

John G. Latham vs. *Melancthon Bliss and al.*—Order affirmed.

John Ward vs. *James Grant and al.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $244 76, with interest from April 17, 1855, if plaintiff will accept the reduced amount; otherwise new trial ordered—costs to abide event—plaintiff not entitled to costs of this appeal.

Martha Gower, &c., vs. *William Hannah.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with liberty to apply for relief from judgment.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Before Judges Ingraham, Daly and Brady.

DECISIONS.

Patrick McGovern vs. *Joseph M. Browning.*—Judgment affirmed.

Philip Leary vs. *Russ & Reynolds.*—Judgment reversed. INGRAHAM, J., dissenting.

John F. Gallom vs. *John W. Letson.*—Order modified.

Hartford Quarry Company vs. *John Pendleton.*—Order affirmed without costs.

John Bathgate vs. *Thomas Foyge.*—Judgment reversed.

David Hutchothen vs. *Robert Dunlop.*—Judgment affirmed.

The Ulster Cement Manufactory Company vs. *Rachel A. Denman.*—Judgment affirmed.

Suit against the Bowery Theatre.

MARINE COURT—JAN. 2.
Before Judge McCarthy.

Daniel E. Jones, assignee of Benjamin Yates, vs. *John Brougham, proprietor of the Bowery Theatre.*—Mr. Jones alleges that Mr. Yates hired the Bowery Theatre of Mr. Brougham on the 15th of last November, for the sum of $300, for the purpose of having a benefit on the evening of the 19th of the same month; that the proceeds of the evening were $600, which Mr. Brougham received, but from which he refused to pay Mr. Yates more than $185 50, he, Mr. B., claiming that the proceeds amounted to but $485 50, thus taking the $300, the price of the house, leaving the above $185 50, which he paid to Mr. Yates. On the 22d of last December Mr. Yates made an assignment of his claim to Daniel Jones, the plaintiff, who sues for the $364 50 which, it is claimed, is still due.

The defendant answers as aforesaid, that there was but $485 50 in the house on the night in question, and that he paid to Mr. Yates all over the price charged for the house.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER received during New-Year's Day about 300 calls—each person entering his name in a book provided for the purpose, as is his custom on these occasions. The venerable LYMAN BEECHER, who is on a visit to his son, was present throughout most of the day, and enjoyed the occasion very much. He is in vigorous health, and was an object of great interest and veneration.

☞ One of the cotton factories at Patchogue, owned by Mr. B. WOODHULL, was burned to the ground on Friday morning. It is charged to an incendiary. Insured.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

Whole number of deaths during the week ending the 3d inst., 71. Males, 43; females, 28; adults, 31; Minors, 40.

Principal Diseases.—Convulsions, 11; consumption scarlet fever, 6 each; inflamation of the lungs, marasmus, 4 each; apoplexy, croup, debility, congestion of the lungs, 3 each; congestion of the brain, erysipelas, inflamation of the bowels, palsy, puerperal fever, typhus fever, 2 each.

Brooklyn Board of Aldermen for 1856.

The final meeting of this Board was held on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer and City Inspector, and also a resolution expressing the thanks of the Board to the Treasurer, and directing a portrait of Mayor HALL to be placed in the Governor's Room.

The new Board assembled at 8 o'clock this afternoon.

Murder in Washington County, Md.

From the St. Louis Leader,

A mysterious murder was committed near the boundary line between Washington and Franklin counties on the 23d December. Mr. BENJAMIN HASSON, residing in Washington county, near the Pennsylvania county line, left his house in the afternoon of the 22d, with his wife, Virgo, as he stated, as far as his father's farm, three miles distant, in search for wild turkeys, promising to return positively for supper. When the time arrived for his return he was not, however, forthcoming. His relatives and neighbors immediately commenced a search, without any concurrence, until Wednesday morning, the 24th, when he was found dead about two and a half miles from home, with his rifle loaded by his side, and the remains of a turkey which he had doubtless killed. Upon examination of the body a bullet hole was found in the back, towards the right side, just below the shoulder-blade. The passage of the ball ranged upward, passing through the heart, and lodging in the left side, just under the arm, where it was extracted just under the skin, showing that it must have caused instant death. The range of the ball further indicates that the murderer must have stealthily laid his victim in a stooping or crouching position, and shot him a very short distance after he passed his hiding-place.

INDIAN FIGHTS IN TEXAS.—A letter dated Fort McKavett, Texas, Nov. 12, gives the following account of a fight with the Indians:

Captain BRADFUTE, of the 2d Cavalry, with a portion of his company, whilst scouting up the main branch of the Concho, on the 20th inst., came in contact with ten Comanche warriors and one squaw, on their way down towards the settlements; and after a fight of about three hours succeeded in killing of the whole party of Indians except the squaw, whom they brought into Fort McKavett unhurt.

The whole of their animals, two good rifles, several bows and arrows, shields and other Indian fixings, fell into the hands of the captors.

Captain BRADFUTE had one of his men shot through both legs with a rifle ball, and one of his horses wounded with an arrow. The clothing and hats of the Captain and his party were pretty severely cut up with arrows.

This has been a gallant affair while it lasted, as the cavalry had to fight the Indians their own fashion, sometimes dismounted and fighting through the chaparral, and again mounting and charging over the prairie, crossing and recrossing the river, sometimes on foot and again on horseback.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times,*
New-York, Saturday, Jan. 3—P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 410 bbls. Pearls, and 498 bbls. Pots; together, 840 bbls.

BARK—The Philadelphia *Price Current*, of this morning, (which, by the way, appears in a new dress and greatly improved style,) says that: "There has been rather more inquiry for Quercitron Bark, but supplies come forward slowly, and there is very little stock here to operate in. Sales of 30 hhds. No. 1 at $36 ₮ ton. In Tanner's Bark, no change."

COFFEE—The market is quiet, yet very firm.

COPPER—TURRELL & CO., in noticing the business in Copper, during December, says that: "In anticipation of the recent advance in England, our market has been active, and the sales here, in Baltimore, and in Boston, amount to 1,800,000 lbs. of Chili Fine, at prices varying from 24¾c. at 9 months, up to 25½c. at 6 months, part for export to France, and the balance to consumers here. In Refined Ingot the sales are full 1,500,000 lbs., at 30c.@30c. at 4 months, a considerable portion of it taken for shipment. Holders now have advanced their prices, and hold it for higher rates, as the quality of Pig and Ingot is much reduced. The increase of Copper at the Lake Superior mines is estimated at about 1,200 tons over last year. Sheathing Copper and Metal have advanced 1c.@2c. ₮ lb."

COTTON—The snow-storm impedes business. The demand is good; prices favor factors. We quote Middling Uplands at 12¾c.; do. Gulfs at 12¾c.@ 13¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ₮ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour attracts more attention at slightly improved quotations, sales having transpired since our last of about 6,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 10@$5 20	
Straight State	5 20@ 5 30	
Favorite and Extra State	5 30@ 5 70	
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	5 25@ 5 55	
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	5 45@ 5 65	
Fancy Michigan	5 40@ 5 60	
Extra Michigan	5 60@ 5 70	
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	5 60@ 5 70	
Extra Ohio	5 60@ 5 70	
Fancy Genesee	5 60@ 5 70	
Extra Genesee	5 70@ 5 75	
Extra Missouri	5 75@ 5 75	

Canadian is quiet, yet steady. Superfine to extra commands from $5 20@$5 75 ₮ bbl.; 495 bbls. found buyers thereat. Southern has not varied. The transactions since our last comprise about 900 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $5 90@$6 and $6 ₮ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet, at $5 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ₮ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand and is steady, at $3 25 for Jersey, $3 75 for Brandywine, ₮ bbl. The latter brings $11@$11 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly dealt in at former rates, sales having been reported of only about 5,800 bushels Southern White, part at $1 70 ₮ bushel. Rye is in slack request, yet it is steady, at 87½c.@91c. for fair to choice, ₮ bushel. Oats are salable and firm at 49c.@51c. for Ohio and Lake; 45c.@48c. for State; 45c.@46c. for Jersey; and 46c.@46c. for Southern, ₮ bushel. Barley remains in limited demand, and is nominally quoted at $1@$1 20 for inferior to choice, ₮ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 35@$1 42½ ₮ bushel. Corn is in better request, at, however, unchanged prices. There were sales reported to-day of about 39,000 bushels, at 65c.@67½c. for unsound; 68c.@70c. for mixed, in store and delivered; 73c.@74c. for Northern and Southern Yellow; and 73c.@75c. for Northern and Southern White, ₮ bushel.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL, broker, says that, "The *sales this week* have been confined almost entirely to what few parcels were offering to arrive, and I notice an advance on all descriptions fully 1c. ₮ lb. on sales made to the trade. The advices from Europe quote extreme high rates ruling for all kinds, but particularly for wet salted Ox and Horse Hides, with an upward tendency and every prospect of still further advance. This, together with almost entire absence of any imports, give importers and holders of Hides to arrive great confidence, and it seems as if every sale was an advance on the previous one. The stock is almost exhausted, as, with the exception of a parcel of Savanilla and one of Rio Hache, which arrived yesterday, and a few from Coastwise Ports, we have had no receipts for many days; however, seem look for a better supply, as a number of cargoes are fully due, and some from two to three weeks past due. But this will not be enough to affect the market, as most are sold previous to arrival. The *receipts this week* have been 5,093 Rio Hache ₮ *Abrows*; 663 Curracoa ₮ *Venus*; 221 from St. Johns, N. F., ₮ *Charles*, and 4,430 from Coastwise Ports, making a total of only 8,007 Hides. I notice the arrival in Boston of *Manito*, *A. D.* and *Edens*, with about 26,000 dry and salted Buenos Ayres Hides, part of which were sold to arrive and part sold since. 4,000@5,000 were imported by a dealer in this City. Sales have been: 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, (to arrive,) 21@22 lbs., at 31c., cash less 4 ₮ cent., usual selection; 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, (to arrive,) 22 lbs., at 30c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,000@6,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, (in Boston for this market,) 20 lbs., at 33c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,500 Dry Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 21½ lbs., at 30½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Chagres, (to arrive,) 16 lbs., at 36c., 6 months, rejecting water-damaged; 5,000 Dry Porto Cabello, (to arrive,) Coastwise, 23 lbs., at 32c., rejecting water-damaged; 219 Dry Savanilla, 22½ lbs., at 22c., rejecting water-damaged; 139 Dry Barcelona Kips, 13 lbs., at 26c., 6 months, rejecting water-damaged; 269 Dry Laguayra, 26 lbs., at 26½c., 6 months, rejecting water-damaged; 467 Dry Southern, 19 lbs., at 23c., cash, rejecting water-damaged; 500 Dry Southern, 17 lbs., at 22c., 6 months, rejecting water-damaged; 770 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 33 lbs., at 23c., 6 months, rejecting water-damaged; 434 Dry Arkansas, 20 lbs., at 23½c., 6 months, rejecting water-damaged; 100 Dry Tobasco, 20 lbs., at 25c. 6 months, rejecting water-damaged; 600 Dry Savannah, (to arrive,) 19 lbs., at 21c., cash, rejecting water-damaged; 1,900 Dry New-Orleans, 23 lbs., at 24c., 6 months, rejecting badly-damaged; 1,318 Green Salted Buenos Ayres, 44 lbs., at 15c., 6 months, rejecting bad-damaged; 150 Western Slaughter, 60 lbs., at 12½c., 6 months, rejecting bad-damaged; 29 bales Calcutta Slaughter, (to arrive,) at $1 75; 22 bales Calcutta Dead Green, (to arrive,) at $1 50; 25 bales Buenos Ayres Hide Cuttings, at 7c., 6 months. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *May Queen*, from Buenos Ayres, with 8,000 Hides; the *Hamilton*, from Buenos Ayres, with 12,000 Hides; the *Mary Wilkins*, from Buenos Ayres, with 8,000 Hides; the *G. W. Russel*, from Rio Grande, with 10,000 Hides; the *S. A. Hammond*, from Rio Grande, with 14,000 Hides; the *Bolivar*, from Orinoco, with 14,000 Hides; the *Nebraska*, from Orinoco, with 10,000 Hides; and others. The stock on hand is—Ox and Cow Hides is 5,153,—(same time last year, 57,000; year before, 71,000,)—as follows: 800 Dry Maracaibo; 883 Dry Curracoa; 2,093 Dry Rio Hache; 1,500 Dry Southern, Texas, &c.

Imports of Hides into New-York in each of the last nine years:

	Total.		Total.
Imports in 1848	973,654	Imports in 1852	1,259,300
Imports in 1849	1,099,725	Imports in 1853	1,679,995
Imports in 1850	1,483,365	Imports in 1854	1,650,000
Imports in 1851	1,366,020	Imports in 1855	1,751,000
Imports in 1852	1,487,300		

Comparative Imports of Hides into New-York and neighboring ports, in each of the last two years:

Where from.	Total in 1856.	Total in 1855.
Bu. Ayres and Montevideo, (dry)	344,295	284,400
Bu. Ayres and Mont'o, (salted)	38,412	
Rio Grande (and Rio Jan'o,) (dry)	187,075	161,500
Rio Grande, (salted)	6,259	
Orinoco	235,124	249,500
Porto Cabello, Laguayra and Barcelona	142,600	142,500
Curacoa and Rio Hache	38,863	39,000
Savanilla and Carthagena	46,084	39,100
Maracaibo	31,138	28,500
Mexico, (Tampico, Matamoras and Vera Cruz)	41,908	23,000
Central America, (San Juan, Chagres, Honduras, &c.)	48,677	22,797
African	107,205	113,497
Singapore and Calcutta	21,285	
West Indies	26,809	28,500
Other descriptions	23,540	3,000
Total Foreign	1,816,795	1,315,293
Coastwise:		
Ports south of Baltimore	220,302	161,200
Boston, Philadelphia, Balt'e, &c.	165,622	151,000
California	118,148	77,000
Total Coastwise	444,190	389,000
Grand Total	1,751,913	1,650,000

Total Import into the United States, for the years 1852—1856, inclusive:

	1856.		1852.
New-York	1,751,913	Philadelphia	199,450
Boston	477,071	Baltimore	306,177
Salem	265,670		
Total import, 1856			2,791,220
Total import, 1855			2,402,864
Total import, 1854			2,662,000
Total import, 1853			2,250,000

Stock of hides in first hands, Jan. 1:

	New-York.	Boston.	Phila.
1856	5,156	12,300	1,300
1855	27,000	4,500	none.

IRON—Unchanged.

LEAD—Messrs. FABER & PERKINS furnish the following annual statement of the business in Lead, here, in each of last three years:

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Stock on hand, Jan. 1	tons. 1,500	6,000	2,150
Receipts	tons. 27,500	20,550	21,450
Total supplies	tons. 29,000	26,550	24,750
Stock on hand, Dec. 31	tons. 6,000	3,650	3,315
Total deliveries	tons. 23,000	23,501	21,435
Foreign exportation	tons. 200	465	1,325
Deliveries to trade	tons. 22,100	22,625	20,110

LEATHER—Mr. HELM informs us that in consequence of the reduction of the stock of domestic tanned Sole here by last week's heavy sales, and the intervention of New-Year's day, which has kept many buyers from the City, this week's sales have been moderate. Few of the trade feel disposed to sell in advance of their receipts at present rates, but some transactions have been made to arrive at the price ruling when the goods are received. Good and poor damaged are in active request and very scarce. Tanners generally have hurried their stock forward as soon as tanned during the Fall and Winter, consequently there is no surplus stock to depend on at the tanneries.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week	54,200	5,800
Sales during the week	52,500	9,1 0
Stock at the close of the week	31,500	5,700
Same time in 1856	52,300	11,900
Same time in 1855	122,400	41,000

We quote: Oak slaughter, and salted, good light, 31c.@32c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good middle, 27c.@28c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, 23c.@24c.; Oak light, Southern, 30c.@32c.; Oak heavy, for handing, 25c.@27c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good all weights, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 26½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 24½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 23½c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 31c.@32c., on 6 months' credit.

Monthly Statement of Receipts and Sales of Sole Leather in New-York during 1856.

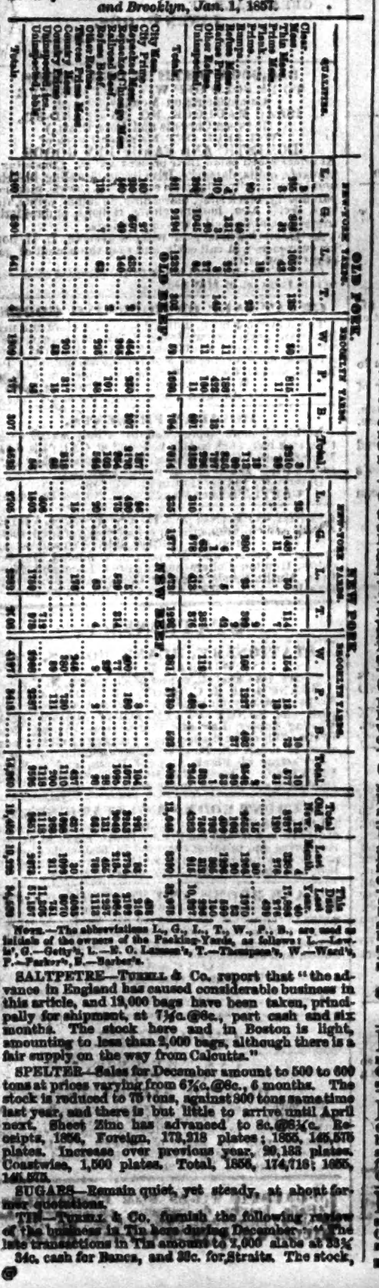
	HEMLOCK. Receipts.	Sales.	OAK. Receipts.	Sales.
January	127,300	154,400	18,700	20,700
February	124,200	106,850	21,150	21,950
March	149,250	122,200	25,200	23,700
April	127,100	130,100	30,650	28,300
May	228,800	221,500	41,350	25,700
June	243,100	220,400	22,700	26,200
July	206,100	243,100	40,850	39,350
August	208,900	217,600	31,000	35,150
September	217,800	217,700	32,900	33,600
October	277,600	220,100	37,200	38,600
November	284,600	228,000	34,850	30,600
December	310,500	282,300	41,500	44,400
Total in '56	2,710,450	2,609,250	378,750	380,300

LINSEED—TURRELL & Co. state that "holders in Boston are storing their parcels in anticipation of higher rates in the Spring. Held in Boston at $1 90 cash, with but few buyers. Imports to the United States in 1856, about 500,000 bags; in 1855, about 425,000 bags; increase this year, 75,000 bags.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is in improved demand at 48c.@50c. ₮ gallon,—but the high claims of owners and the unfavorable weather are against a lively business. Stocks of Turpentine, on hand, about 6,000 bbls. Crude, and 6,000 bbls. Spirits.

PROVISIONS—Pork is salable and steady, the transactions reported since our last comprising about 850 bbls., in lots, at $19 87½@$19 50 for old Mess; $20 @$20 12½ for new do.; and $16 87½@$17 for new Prime, ₮ bbl. No old Prime offering. Dressed Hogs being, in lots, 8c.@8¼c. ₮ lb. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand, at 9½c.@10½c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₮ lb. Bacon is pretty good request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm, at from 9¾c.@11c. ₮ lb. Lard is improving. The transactions since our last reach about 500 bbls and tcs. fair to Prime, at 12¾c.@12¾c. ₮ lb. Beef is in moderate demand, at very full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 500 bbls., at $9@$10 for new Prime; $10 50@$12 25 for Country Mess; $10 50@$12 25 for repacked do.; $14 50@$15 for new Chicago Mess, and $15 50 for extra do. do., ₮ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@$22 ₮ tc. Beef Hams are active and quiet at $17 @$19 50 ₮ bbl. Butter is abundant and depressed at 18c.@21c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@29c. for prime to very choice do., ₮ lb. Cheese is in moderate supply and request, at 9c.@10¾c. ₮ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing Yards, New-York and Brooklyn, Jan. 1, 1857.



NOTE.—The abbreviations L., G., L., T., W., P., B., are used as initials of the owners of the Packing-Yards, as follows: L.—Lowber. G.—Gotty. L.—E. C. Lennon's. T.—Thompson's. W.—Ward's. P.—Parker's. B.—Barker's.

SALTPETRE—TURRELL & Co. report that "the advance in England has caused considerable business in this article, and 19,000 bags have been taken, principally for shipment, at 7½c.@8c., part cash and six months. The stock here and in Boston is light, amounting to less than 2,000 bags, although there is a fair supply on the way from Calcutta."

SPELTER—Sales for December amount to 500 to 600 tons at prices varying from 6¼c.@6c., 6 months. The stock is reduced to 70 tons, against 300 tons same time last year, and there is but little to arrive until April next. Sheet Zinc has advanced to 8c.@8¼c. Receipts, 1856, Foreign, 173,218 plates; 1855, 145,870 plates. Increase over previous year, 30,133 plates. Coastwise, 1,500 plates. Total, 1856, 174,718; 1855, 146,870.

SUGARS—Remain quiet, yet steady, at about former quotations.

TURRELL & Co. furnish the following review of the business in Tin here during December: "The late transactions in Tin here during December are: The sales of 340 tons Banca, and 30c. for Straits. The stock, which amounts to about 16,000 tons, is all in second hands, and consequently of any consequence to arrive before Spring. Imports for the year: Foreign—Boston, 22,652 tons; Portland, 2,000 tons; Philadelphia, 2,000; Foreign, Baltimore, 13,617 tons; Boston, 4,053; China, &c., 5,017. Coastwise—3,000 tons. Total, 57,339 tons. Increase this year over last, 24,139 tons. Deliveries—1856, 105,000 tons; 1855, 100,000; 1854, 214,000. Stock in first hands, January 1, 1857, 2,000 tons; do. do. 1856, 60,000; do. do. 1855, 8,000 tons. Increase in consumption in deliveries this year, over 1855, of 50,000 tons, and in 1854 of 10,000 tons, while the stock compared with 1855 and 1854, shows a decrease of 21,571 tons for former year, and 14,947 tons for latter year. The total stock in Holland in first and second hands, in December, was 30,000 tons, against 112,000 same time last year."

WHISKEY—There were 200 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 26c. ₮ gallon.

WOOL—Messrs. THURSTON & KINGSLEY estimate the stock of domestic and foreign Wool in first hands here, thus:

STOCK OF WOOL IN NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1856.

Native—About	1,127,000	lbs. fleece.
About	200,000	lbs. unwashed do.
About	150,000	lbs. unwashed low.
About	401,000	lbs. pulled.
Total Native Wool	1,878,000	lbs.
Foreign—Cape and Australian	225 bales	90,000 lbs.
Saxony Lambs	40 bales	9,000 lbs.
African Sheep	250 bales	62,500 lb

GAS AND FIXTURES.

DE VARONDE, NEW YORK.—AS NOW
GOODS FOR FALL TRADE.

DEPOSITORY FOR THE CELEBRATED
CARBON OIL.

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE COAL AND IRON CO.
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Baltimore Office, No. 5 South Gay-st.

THE HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF
Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co.
Albany, July 1, 1867.
The interest accrued on the bonds of the Illinois Division of this Company, due on the 1st day of July, will be paid on and after this date.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. WARING, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office, in Cincinnati, on Wednesday, the 14th day of August next, at 12 M., and close at 2 P.M., when the transfer books will be closed.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF FITCHBURG AND CON-
necticut River Railroad Co.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 1, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
STRATHAM & SCOTT, No. 37 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND
Toledo Railroad Company.
CLEVELAND, July 1, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
A. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND
Pittsburg Railroad Company.
CLEVELAND, July 1, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
A. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND
Mahoning

NEW-YORK CITY.

At the last meeting of the Board of Education, Mr. H. J. WA[illegible] presented the report of the [illegible] Committee, which was [illegible] and ordered to be printed. [illegible] the Committee, he said, [illegible] part of the examination of this evening, I have a duty to perform of a grateful and pleasing character. The present year [illegible] the last which the [illegible] will be in the service of the Board. [illegible] of a departed officer of this [illegible] to say that [illegible] of a few stands of Public [illegible] can be paid tonight. During the [illegible] year many of the most distinguished [illegible] of this city have accomplished [illegible] to pass, for that the Board can [illegible] to night, though to all who know [illegible] will ever remain dear to memory. We [illegible] on this [illegible] the skill of the artist [illegible] of Messrs. Simons may [illegible] upon [illegible] to [illegible] that his most fitting [illegible] of fame, might remain [illegible] in [illegible] for the [illegible] and kindly [illegible] of his life, which [illegible] daily [illegible] to [illegible] by [illegible] of his [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]